



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>6</sup> :

F21Q 1/00, B60Q 1/44

A1

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 96/13687

(43) International Publication Date:

9 May 1996 (09.05.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB95/00825

(22) International Filing Date: 2 October 1995 (02.10.95)

(30) Priority Data:

94203103.0

26 October 1994 (26.10.94)

EP

(34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed:

AT et al.

(71) Applicant: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(71) Applicant (for SE only): PHILIPS NORDEN AB [SE/SE]; Kottbygatan 5, Kista, S-164 85 Stockholm (SE).

(72) Inventors: NEDERPEL, Paulus, Quirinus, Josef; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL). VAN HEES, Antonius, Johannes, Maria; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(74) Agent: ROODA, Hans; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., P.O. Box 220, NL-5600 AE Eindhoven (NL).

(81) Designated States: CN, JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

## Published

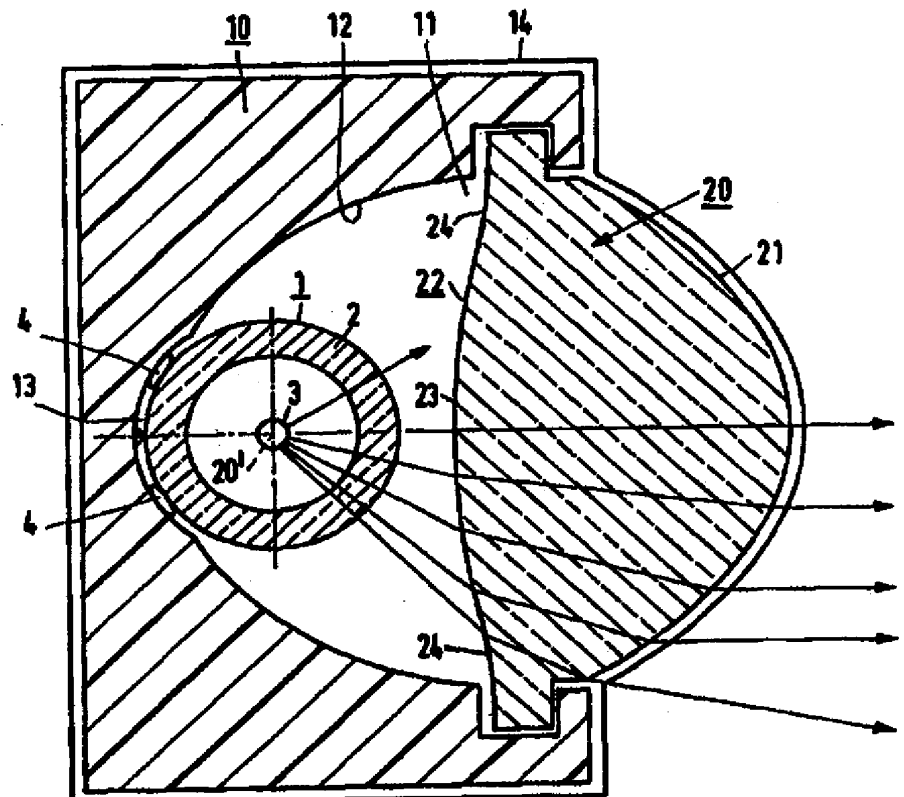
With international search report.

Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: SIGNALLING SYSTEM

## (57) Abstract

The signalling system contains a low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp (1) having a tubular lamp vessel (2) provided with electrodes (3). The lamp is accommodated in a housing (10) having a light-emission window (11) and light-reflecting means (12). The housing has a light-reflecting inner surface to constitute the light-reflecting means and an elongate converging lens, closing the light-emission window. The housing may have a niche (13) in which the lamp is partially recessed countersunk and in which the lamp may be secured by an adhesive (4). The system is of a simple construction and allows for meeting the requirements set to braking lights, even when having very small dimensions.



**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LJ	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

# Signalling system.

The invention relates to a signalling system comprising:  
a low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp with a tubular lamp vessel whose  
end portions each accommodate a respective electrode, and  
a housing provided with a light emission window and with light-reflecting  
5 means, in which housing the low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp is accommodated.

Such a signalling system is known from US-A 4,682,146.

The known system is suitable for use as a brake light, for example placed  
10 in a comparatively high position, on motor vehicles. Alternatively it may serve, for example,  
as a tail light or for indicating intended changes in direction.

The system has an electrically conductive reflector in the housing. It may  
be applied against or recessed in the rear of a motor vehicle, or may be mounted inside such  
a vehicle, for example behind the rear window. A disadvantage of the known system here is  
15 that it is comparatively voluminous. It is stated that its dimensions transverse to the tubular  
lamp vessel are  $2 \times 2 \text{ inch}^2$  (approximately  $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$ ). Owing to its comparatively great  
height, the system when mounted behind a rear window blocks out comparatively much of  
the view through the rearview mirror. When mounted to the rear of a vehicle, the system  
renders it desirable to make windows in the car bodywork for countersinking the system  
20 therein because of its comparatively great depth.

Another disadvantage of the known system is that two parallel dark stripes  
are visible in the light emission window, formed by the lamp vessel wall on either side of the  
discharge of the neon/argon-filled lamp. Accordingly, the system does not have a  
homogeneous brightness during operation.

25 A low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp is known from EP-A 0 562 679  
(PHN 14.189) which is suitable for use in the signalling system. The lamp has tubular  
electrodes and a filling of, for example, neon, neon/helium, or xenon, possibly xenon with a  
coating of fluorescent material such as, for example, willemite. The lamp may have an

internal diameter of, for example, 1.5 to 7 mm, for example  $3.5 \pm 1.5$  mm.

In EP Application 94 202 708.7 (PHN 15.023) of earlier date, such a low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp is described in which a tube coated with electron emitter and open at both ends is present in front of each of the tubular electrodes, which tube  
5 is connected to the associated electrode by electrically conducting means. Said means therein form a heat resistance between the tube and the electrode.

It is an object of the invention to provide a signalling system of the kind  
10 described in the opening paragraph which is of a simple construction, which renders possible a slimmer design, and which supplies a homogeneous brightness, luminance, during operation.

According to the invention, this object is achieved in that the housing has an inner surface which is reflecting so as to form light-reflecting means, and an elongate  
15 converging lens having a focal line, which lens coincides with the lamp and closes off the light emission window.

The light-reflecting means are integral with the housing. It is true that a comparatively high reflectivity, a low absorption, is useful for sending as much light hitting the reflecting means as possible to the light emission window, but it was found for lamps  
20 without fluorescent walls that a high mirroring power is not necessary. It is possible with the system according to the invention having a housing of only a few centimeters high, for example 2 to 3 cm. to improve on the brightness which is realised with the use of conventional systems comprising incandescent lamps.

It is favourable when the housing has an elongate niche, in which the  
25 lamp is partly recessed, opposite the light emission window. The light emission window, and thus the housing, may then have an even smaller height. It is advantageous when the niche and the lamp vessel have substantially the same curvature. Radiation hitting the niche wall is then substantially perpendicularly incident on this wall and is reflected back to the lamp for the major part along the same path. In addition, this embodiment offers the possibility of  
30 fastening the lamp in said niche with an adhesive. A correct position of the lamp relative to the lens is easy to realise in this way. Alternatively, however, the lamp may be held in the housing, for example, in clamps.

The inner surface of the housing may be mirroring, inside the niche or entirely, for example in that a metal film or an interference film has been vapour-deposited.

This is favourable when the lamp radiates light from its surface only, such as is the case when the lamp vessel is provided with a fluorescent material, for example is coated with a fluorescent powder, for example a lamp with a xenon filling and zinc silicate activated by manganese (willemite). If the lamp radiates from its entire volume, as is the case with a non-  
5 fluorescent lamp having a filling of, for example, xenon, neon, or neon/argon, a favourable embodiment of the housing has a diffusely reflecting inner surface, for example obtained by means of a paint, for example a white or grey paint or a paint having the colour of the generated light or of the surroundings of the housing. Alternatively, the housing may consist of a synthetic resin which is coloured through-and-through. Alternatively again, the housing  
10 may be of metal, for example in the case of an AC-operated lamp.

It was found that the shape of the reflecting inner surface is not particularly critical in a diffusely reflecting version thereof. The surface may be circularly or parabolically curved, for example remote from the light emission window in cross-section, and may widen linearly near the light emission window in a direction towards said window.  
15 Alternatively, however, it may be entirely parabolically curved, possibly away from a niche. This shape is also favourable for a mirroring reflecting surface.

It is advantageous when the lamp vessel has a small diameter, for example an inner diameter of  $2.5 \pm 0.5$  mm. The lamp then has a higher luminance than if the internal diameter were greater, which further increases the luminous flux in the beam  
20 generated by the system.

In a favourable embodiment, the lens is parabolically curved in cross-sections at its outer surface. The inner surface may be, for example, convexly circularly curved in said cross-sections. It is favourable for a low-reflectivity on the inner surface of the lens when the lens has fringe zones on its inner surface on either side of a central,  
25 convex circularly curved zone, which fringe zones together lie in a flat plane or which, more in particular, are concave with a comparatively small circular curvature, a comparatively great radius of curvature. These fringe zones also contribute to spreading of the light in the beam in directions which enclose a small angle of a few degrees with the centreline of the beam.

30 The lens may be made of glass or synthetic resin and may be colourless, or have the colour of the light to be radiated, or have the colour of its surroundings, for example the colour of the bodywork of a motor vehicle.

Embodiments of the signalling system according to the invention are shown in the drawing, in which

- 5 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment;  
Fig. 2 is a cross-section through Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale; and  
Fig. 3 is a cross-section of an alternative embodiment.

10 In Figs. 1 and 2, the signalling system comprises a low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp 1 with a tubular lamp vessel 2 whose end portions each accommodate a respective electrode 3. The lamp is held in a housing 10 provided with a light emission window 11 and light-reflecting means 12.

The housing has an inner surface which is reflecting so as to form the  
15 light-reflecting means 12. The housing further has an elongate converging lens 20 with a focal line 20' which coincides with the lamp 1. The lens closes off the light emission window 11.

In the embodiment shown, the housing is made of white polymethyl methacrylate, the lens of transparent polymethyl methacrylate, so that the inner surface of the  
20 housing 1 is diffusely reflecting. In a modification, the housing is also made of transparent polymethyl methacrylate which is painted internally white and externally a dull black. The housing is closed off with a plastic cap 14 at either end.

The housing 10 has an elongate niche 13, in which the lamp 1 is partly recessed, opposite the light emission window 11. The niche 13 and the lamp vessel 2  
25 substantially have the same curvature.

The lamp 1 is fastened in the niche 13 in a few spots with an adhesive 4.

The lamp vessel 2 of the lamp shown has an internal diameter of  $2.5 \pm 0.5$  mm, and a wall thickness of approximately 0.6 mm.

The lens 20 shown has a substantially parabolically curved outer surface  
30 21 in cross-section. Its inner surface 22 is substantially convexly circularly curved in cross-section. The inner surface 22 of the lens has concave fringe zones 24 of comparatively small circular curvature in cross-sections on either side of a central zone 23.

The lamp has a length of approximately 40 cm and a filling of 25 mbar neon. Operated with a DC-voltage, the lamp carries a current of approximately 8 mA at

rated power.

In the embodiment shown, the outer surface of the lens is curved in accordance with  $y^2 = 5.56 \times [\text{mm}^2]$ , the inner surface of the central zone is convex through an angle of  $27^\circ$  measured from the centre of curvature, with a radius of 10 mm, and concave in the fringe zones with a radius of 6 mm. Outside the niche, the housing is curved in cross-sections in accordance with circular arcs having a radius of 5 mm. The light emission window has dimensions of  $390 \times 8 \text{ mm}^2$ , so that the housing is no bigger than  $420 \times 11 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$ .

A same lens 20 is used in the embodiment of Fig. 3. The housing 30 has a trapezium shape internally in cross-sections at the area of the niche 33, and adjoining thereto has a parabolic inner surface 32a, upon which its inner surface 32b widens linearly up to the light emission window 31. An identical lamp 1 is mounted therein.

The photometric properties of the system of Figs. 1 and 2 were measured and compared with the European requirements set for a central, high brake light on motor vehicles. The results are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

	dir		req $\geq$ [cd] (ECE R7 Cat. S3a)	syst [cd]
	vert [°]	hor [°]		
5	10 U	10 L	8	42
	10 U	0	16	44
	10 U	10 R	8	42
	5 U	10 L	16	65
	5 U	5 L	25	65
10	5 U	0	25	65
	5 U	5 R	25	65
	5 U	10 R	16	65
	0	10 L	16	77
	0	5 L	25	76
15	0	0	25	76
	0	5 R	25	76
	0	10 R	16	77
	5 D	10 L	16	65
	5 D	5 L	25	65
20	5 D	0	25	65
	5 D	5 R	25	65
	5 D	10 R	16	65

dir: direction from lamp centre

hor: horizontal

vert: vertical      U: upward

25 D: downward      L: to the left



R: to the right      req: requirement

syst: system

It is apparent from Table 1 that the system easily exceeds the requirements in spite of its small height and depth. The system has an even luminance. Dark  
5 stripes are effectively counteracted.

CLAIMS:

1. A signalling system comprising:  
a low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp (1) with a tubular lamp vessel (2)  
whose end portions each accommodate a respective electrode (3), and  
a housing (10) provided with a light emission window (11) and with  
5 light-reflecting means (12), in which housing the low-pressure rare gas discharge lamp (1) is  
accommodated,  
characterized in that the housing has an inner surface which is reflecting  
so as to form light-reflecting means (12), and an elongate converging lens (20) having a focal  
line (20') which lens coincides with the lamp (1) and closes off the light emission window  
10 (11).
2. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the  
housing (10) has an elongate niche (13), in which the lamp (1) is partly recessed, opposite  
the light emission window (11).
3. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that the niche  
15 (13) and the lamp vessel (2) have substantially the same curvature.
4. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the  
inner surface of the housing (1) is diffusely reflecting.
5. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the  
lamp vessel (2) has an inner diameter of  $2.5 \pm 0.5$  mm.
- 20 6. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the  
lens (20) has an outer surface (21) which is substantially parabolically curved in cross-  
section. 7. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 6, characterized in that the lens  
(20) has an inner surface (22) which is substantially curved into a convex circle in cross-  
section.
- 25 8. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 7, characterized in that the inner  
surface (22) of the lens has fringe zones (24) of a comparatively small concave circular  
curvature on either side of a central zone (23) in cross-sections.
9. A signalling system as claimed in Claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the  
lamp (1) is fastened in the niche (13) with an adhesive (4).

1/3

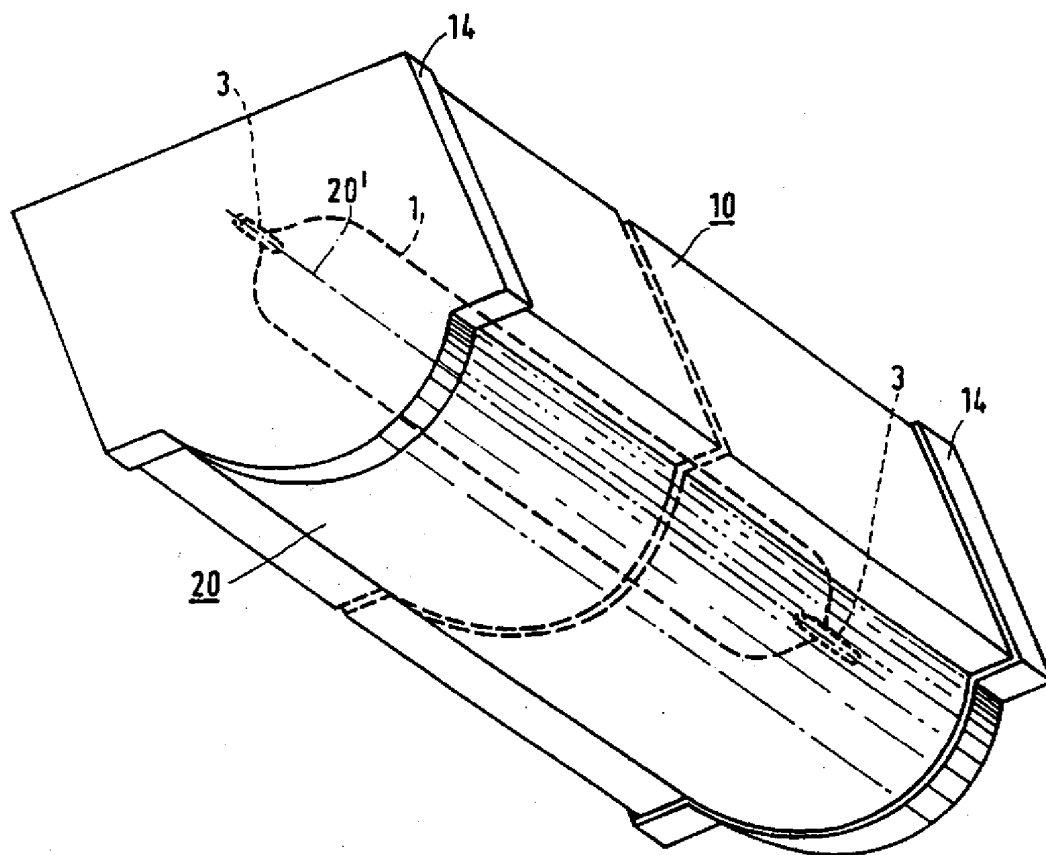


FIG.1

20

2/3

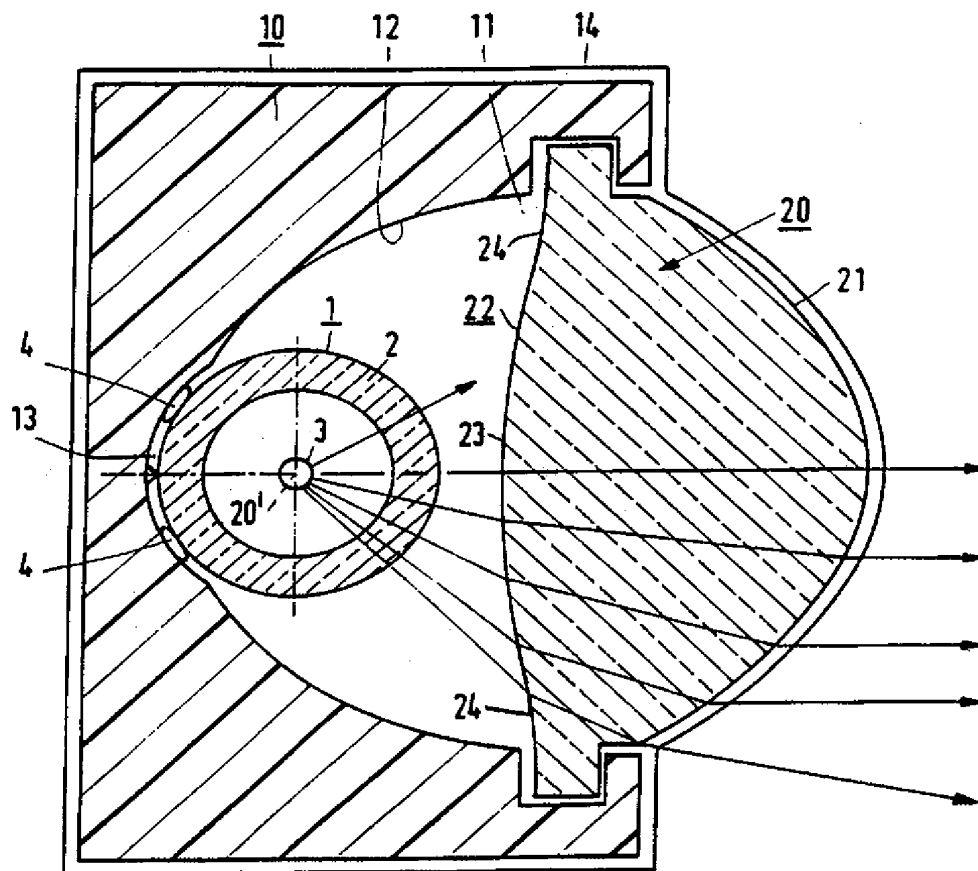


FIG.2

3/3

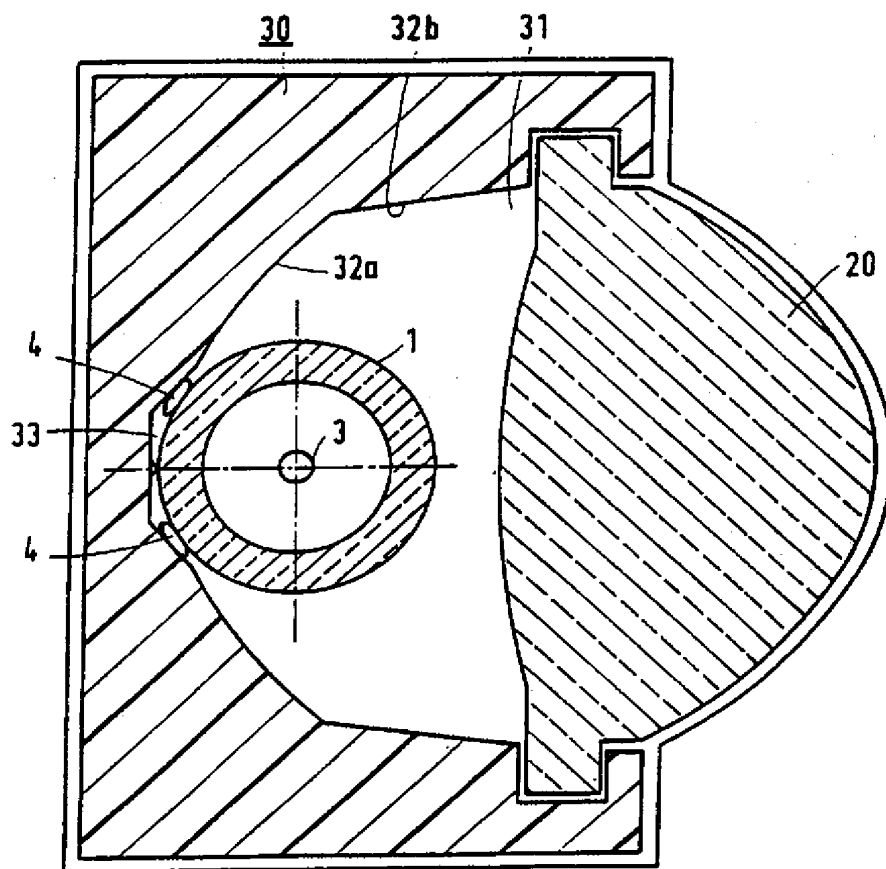


FIG.3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 95/00825

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: F21Q 1/00, B60Q 1/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: F21Q, B60Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

ORBIT: WPAT, USPM

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4682146 A (HARRY FRIEDMAN, III), 21 July 1987 (21.07.87) --	1-9
A	WO 9414632 A1 (HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY), 7 July 1994 (07.07.94) --	1-9
E,A	EP 0678702 A1 (SEIMA ITALIANA SPA), 25 October 1995 (25.10.95) -----	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 April 1996

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

Swedish Patent Office

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Date of mailing of the international search report

02 -04- 1996

Authorized officer

Bertil Dahl

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

05/02/96

International application No.  
PCT/IB 95/00825

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-	4682146	21/07/87	US-A- 4818968	04/04/89
WO-A1-	9414632	07/07/94	NONE	
EP-A1-	0678702	25/10/95	NONE	

